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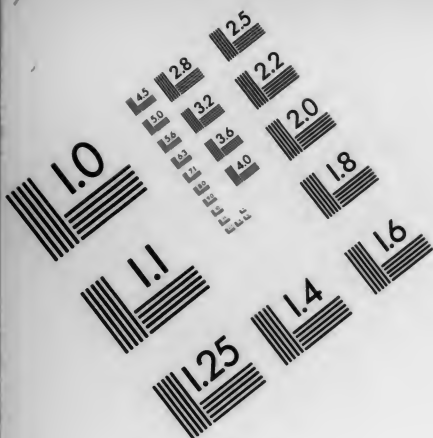
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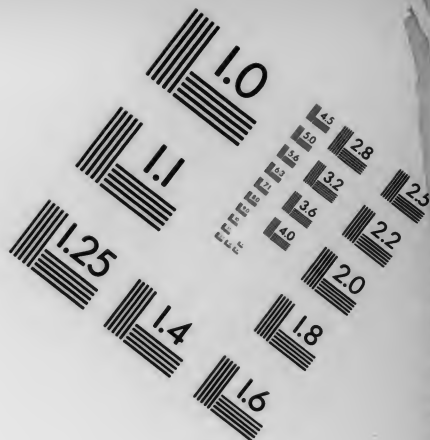


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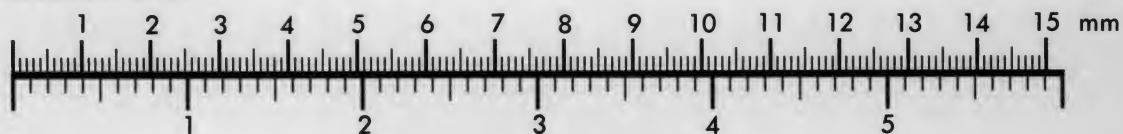
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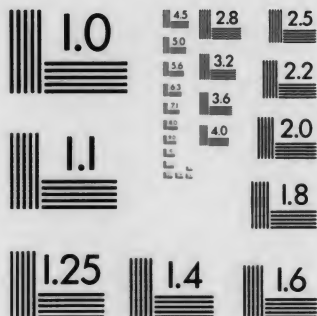
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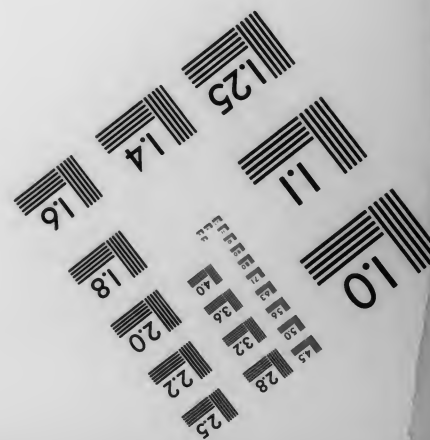
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CASE CONSTRUCTIONS
OF
SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN CONFORMITY WITH
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

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1903

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LITERATURE OF THE SUBJECT.

The literature of the subject of the case constructions of *similis* and its compounds is not extensive. Most of the grammars dismiss the matter in a few words. Kühner, 2-328, and Bennett, App. to Latin Grammar 323 (cf. remarks on page 139 of Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary Schools, by Bennett and Bristol), have notes of some length. Haase, Note 550 to Reisig, treats the subject with considerable fullness and in his Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft 2, 134-142 a still more extended discussion is found. Madvig, Cic. De Fin. 5-12, deals with the subject for Cicero mainly, and Ritschl, Op. 2-570 (Rh. M. 7-583) and 579 (Rh. M. 8-159), discusses it for Plautus. Also in Op. 3-261 (cf. Suet. Reliqq. Reifferscheid 522) he treats it for the fragments of the early poets. References of less importance are given as occasion requires.

TEXTS USED.

In this investigation, while for some authors several editions were consulted, the texts mainly or exclusively used are the following. For the fragments of the early poets, Ribbeck's *Scaenicae Romanorum Poesis Fragmenta* with Müller's *Q. Enni Carminum Reliquiae* and Bährens' *Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum*. For Plautus, the Ritschl edition of Löwe, Götz, and Schöll with constant reference to other recent texts, and for Terence, Umpfenbach, Dziatzko, Fleckeisen, and Tyrrell. For Cornificius, Marx; for Varro's *Lingua Latina*, Müller, and for his *De Re Rustica*, Keil. For Cicero, Müller; for Lucretius, Brieger with Lachmann and Munro. For Vergil, Ribbeck; for Livy, Weissenborn; for Lucan, Hosius; for Silius Italicus, Bauer; for Martial, Gilbert and Lindsay; for Quintilian, Bonnell; for Juvenal, Friedländer; for Tacitus, Halm; for Suetonius, Roth; for Lactantius, Brandt; for Firmicus, Kroll and Skutsch; and for the Vulgate, the edition of Turin, 1851.

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CASE CONSTRUCTIONS OF SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

The familiar construction of *similis* and its compounds with both the genitive and the dative case is the subject with which this paper is concerned. One way of approaching this subject is through the fundamental meaning of the cases. Thus Weissenborn, in accordance with the original signification of the cases, as accepted by him, conceived of the genitive as giving rise to the similarity, and of the dative as receiving the similarity from without.¹ This method of approach is avoided as both difficult and uncertain. Unsatisfactory likewise is the treatment which, as, for instance, that of Haase,² merges the double case construction of *similis* with the same double case construction of such a group of adjectives as *vicinus*, *socius*, *amicus*, and others, so as to make the same reasoning apply to all of them. For, however much these adjectives may have in common, it is not at all obvious that the same explanation applies to the genitive with *amicus* and the genitive with *similis*.

A better method of treatment, it would seem, is to observe carefully the case constructions of *similis* in a large range of Latin authors of various periods and departments, and, by the usage of these authors, not only to test the various distinctions which have been set up between the genitive and the dative, but also, if possible, to arrive at the real difference between the two constructions. This, therefore, is the method pursued in the present investigation, a study which finds ample ground in the following brief outline of views on the question in hand.

The authorities on the subject of the double case construction of *similis* fall into these classes:

1. Those who note the double construction without remark.
2. Those who note the double construction denying difference in meaning but explaining variation,
(a) as a matter of period.

¹ See Haase, note 550 to Reisig. Cf. Haase, page 14 of this paper. Cf. also Gossrau, Lat. Sprachlehre, p. 310, and Kühnast, Liv. Syn., p. 124.

² Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft, 2-135. Cf. p. 13 of this paper.

(b) as a matter of objects involved in the comparison.

(c) as a matter of euphony.³

3. Those who note the double construction and affirm a difference in meaning to the effect,

(a) that the genitive denotes inner likeness, the dative outer likeness.

(b) that *similis* with the genitive denotes 'image' (*Ebenbild*, *Abbild*), with the dative simple comparison.

(c) that *similis* with the genitive is a substantive, with the dative an adjective.

(d) that, the explanation being found in the theory of the cases,⁴ the genitive is

(1) objective,⁵ or

(2) partitive⁶ or

(3) genitive of origin.⁷

The records of the discussion go back to Flavius Caper,⁸ a grammarian of the second century, who states his rule thus: *Illius similis ad mores refertur, illi similis ad vultum*.

Diomedes, under uses of the genitive, writes, *Similis sum tui moribus*,⁹ and under uses of the dative, *Similis sum tibi figura*.¹⁰ Charisius¹¹ notes the double construction without explanation. Beda¹² in one place repeats the rule of Caper and elsewhere states the matter thus: *Similis sum tui moribus, similis tibi facie*.¹³ Other references to the construction in the early grammarians add nothing to the statement already given, which has found metrical expression in this form:

Ille tui similis, mores qui servat eosdem;

*Ille tibi similis, faciem qui servat eandem.*¹⁴

This old view is not without adherents in later and even in recent years. Weissenborn,¹⁵ Reisig,¹⁶ Zumpt,¹⁷ Schmitz, Midden-

³ Wölfflin, quoted by Kühnast, *Liv. Syn.*, note p. 125.

⁴ See note 1, p. 9 of this paper.

⁵ Haase, *Vorl.* 2-135, and Hime, *Intr. to Lat. Lang.*, 2-234.

⁶ Reisig, *Syntaxis*, 566.

⁷ Weissenborn, quoted by Haase, note 550 to Reisig.

⁸ *Gram. Lat.*, Keil, 7-97. Cf. Dräger, 1-445, and Drakenborch, *Liv.* 6-13-3.

⁹ *Gram. Lat. K.* 1-311.

¹⁰ *Id.* 1-313.

¹¹ *Id.* 1-108.

¹² *Id.* 7-276.

¹³ *Id.* 7-288.

¹⁴ Haase, *Vorl.* 2-134.

¹⁵ Cited by Haase, note 550 to Reisig.

¹⁶ *Vorl. über lat. Sprachwissenschaft* § 376. The exact references to the following grammars need hardly be given.

¹⁷ *Cic. Verr.* 3-160.

dorf-Grüter, and Feldman (1882) repeat it in their grammars, Ruddiman, Gruber, Heraeus (1885) give it qualified approval, and there is a distinct trace of it in no less an authority than Kühnast, who says, "Of likeness perceived by the senses Livy seems to use the dative without exception,"¹⁸ though he holds elsewhere (p. 124) that between the genitive and the dative with *similis* no sharp lines can be drawn. Antoine, too, may be cited here, who says, whenever *similis* in Vergil is construed with the dative, "*de externa tantum similitudine agitur*."¹⁹

This traditional distinction was first denied by Vossius²⁰ about 1600, and he is cited with approval by Drakenborch.²¹ Others who deny it in their grammars are Otto Schulz, Meiring, Gossrau, Ferdinand Schulz, Dräger, and of course the advocates of other views to be mentioned hereafter.

How groundless this distinction of genitive of inner likeness, dative of outer likeness is, a short exhibit will conclusively show. In making it only instances that seemed certain were included, for sometimes it is not entirely clear whether internal or external likeness is under consideration, and sometimes both are involved. The estimates are for *similis* and its compounds in all degrees of comparison. The genitive of the personal pronoun and *verum* is excluded.

	Genitive.	Dative.
Varro, Cornificius, and Lucretius.	Inner likeness.....	3 8
	Outer likeness.....	11 28
	Ratio of cases of inner to outer likeness with genitive.....	84 308
	Ratio of cases of inner to outer likeness with dative.....	88 308
Cicero.	Inner likeness.....	73 39
	Outer likeness.....	29 11
	Ratio of cases of inner to outer likeness with genitive.....	803 319
	Ratio of cases of inner to outer likeness with dative.....	1131 319

As the ratios show, in the first group the dative as compared with the genitive shows a slight preference for inner likeness,

¹⁸ *Liv. Syn.*, p. 125. Livy uses the genitive very little, but the genitive of outer likeness is found. See table p. 29.

¹⁹ *De Casuum Syntaxi Vergiliana*, p. 138. This remark, however, is just as true of Vergil's use of the genitive. He uses it only once (*Aen.* 5-594), but this time it is used of outer likeness. For other references see Haase, note 550 to Reisig.

²⁰ Dräger, 1-445.

²¹ *Livy*, 6-13-3.

while in Cicero the preference of the dative for inner likeness is distinctly marked.

Madvig's²² treatment of the construction may now be taken up. Following Wesenberg,²³ whom he credits with first having given the correct rule, he not only rejects what he calls the worthless rule of the old grammarians about likeness in character and figure, but sets up a new distinction. Noting the varying usage at different periods, he observes that the older writers and Cicero in comparing living beings, especially men and gods, used the genitive with *similis*, the dative in such cases being so rare in Cicero as hardly to escape suspicion; that in comparing things, however, genitive and dative were indiscriminately used, with the exception that *hoc simile illi, ei, superiori* (*neutro genere*) seemed always to be used by Cicero; that after the time of Livy, the dative, almost exclusively used by the Augustan poets, became more and more prevalent in comparing persons. Roby²⁴ may be compared for a statement very similar to that of Madvig. Munro²⁵ and Mayor²⁶ seem to be in accord with him, and Dräger²⁷ quotes him with modified approval. As apparently following Madvig more or less closely in their grammars, some of them even making the genitive exclusive with persons, are Gillhausen, Koziol, Meissner, Menge, Putsche-Schottmüller, Goldbacher, and Deecke.

Madvig's remark that the periods of the language are important in studying the construction of *similis* is well worth attention. However, his observation on the prevalence of the genitive in the older writers in comparing living beings disregards the usage of Varro,²⁸ not to mention constructions in Plautus and Terence to be noted hereafter. And his statement concerning the prevalence of the dative in later Latin, while in general accord with the facts, is scarcely strong enough. For Cicero he makes the correct statement that, while in comparing things the genitive and dative are interchangeable, the genitive is almost exclusive in comparing persons, though, as he implies, even in

²² Cic. De. Fin. 5-12.

²³ Cf. Kühner, Cic. Tusc. 1-15-34.

²⁴ Gram. 1317.

²⁵ Lucr. 4-1211.

²⁶ Cic. Nat. Deo. 2-149.

²⁷ 1-445.

²⁸ See table p. 29. Varro uses the genitive only once in comparing persons, the dative seven times. Madvig observes, however, (De. Fin., ed. of 1876) that he had not carefully noticed the usage of Varro.

this special sphere of the genitive examples of the dative are found.²⁹

Madvig, then, apart from rendering the important service of indicating the general range of the constructions with *similis*, hardly does more than to give the ordinary usage of Cicero, and that from an apparently arbitrary point of view. Indeed Haase³⁰ rejects Madvig's conclusions as unsatisfactory, and Seyffert³¹ may be compared for a similar opinion.

We reach now a view apparently foreshadowed by Ramshorn,³² but first clearly announced by Haase,³³ who, rejecting, as has just been said, the conclusions of Madvig, sets up a new distinction. His main results, reached about the same time and independently by Seyffert,³⁴ were followed by Kühner³⁵ and accepted by Schmalz and Landgraf.³⁶ Likewise the grammars of Meiring, Menge, Berger, Harre, Deecke, Holzweissig, and Lane are in greater or less accord with the statements of Haase. Since his distinctions are so minute, they must be given with considerable fullness, especially as they are comparatively recent and are sustained by so much authority.

Speaking of such adjectives as *vicinus, propinquus, socius, familiaris, amicus, aequalis, par*, and *similis*, Haase says:³⁷ "If these words are construed with the genitive, it is evident that two persons (or things) are considered as belonging together in a pair, and the adjective merely supplies the ground upon which the relation as a pair rests, or the way in which it arises; consequently, with the genitive it is not the intention to express the quality that one object has with reference to another, but the connection of the two which arises from this quality, i. e. their relation as a pair of which the quality is the condition On the contrary, with the dative the existence of the quality is really asserted as a fact not previously present to the mind, and it is affirmed that one subject has it with reference to another without drawing the conclusion that by this means both are joined in a pair for which the supposed quality constitutes the ground. If, for example, one lives in my neighborhood, and I have reason to assert this as

²⁹ Dräger (1-445) says there are seven such cases in Cic. The table p. 29 shows nine. To these add De Or. 3-47, mihi . . . simillimum.

³⁰ Vorl. 2, 135.

³¹ Cic. Lael. 488.

³² Lat. Gram. 2-320 (1830).

³³ Note 550 to Reisig and Vorl. 2, 134-142.

³⁴ Cic. Lael., p. 488 (2 ed. 1876).

³⁵ Gram. 2-328.

³⁶ Note to Reisig 3-621.

³⁷ Vorl. 2-135.

something hitherto unknown, the statement is, *vicinus mihi est*; the conclusion follows that the distance between us is not great, etc. On the contrary, if I wish to say that, on the ground of our living near each other, we are in the relationship of neighbors, acquaintances, and friends, the statement is, *vicinus meus est*. . . . Consequently, the dative expresses the perception of a quality, the genitive expresses the mutual relation arising from the quality."

"The same is true for *similis* and *par*. If I wish merely to designate relativity and to say that on account of similarity two objects belong together, form a pair, the one being a copy of the other, the genitive is used; on the contrary, if I just at the moment perceive the similarity, and that, too, not in such a way that the two things appear united in a pair, but for the present only in such a way that I can assert the actual similarity, the approximate likeness, the dative is used."

The pair conception expressed by the genitive was the original one, Haase thinks; afterward, with a different meaning, appeared the dative, which later extended its sphere. But if the question is under what circumstances, after the difference between the genitive and the dative developed, each case may stand, "it is clear," says Haase, "that with the genitive the similarity must be an evident, actual one which binds the two subjects together in the relation of original and copy (*Urbild* und *Abbild*); with the dative this is not necessary; here the similarity may be partial, limited to a single point, conditional, problematic, approximate. At any rate it is a similarity which just at the moment is asserted or perceived as a fact, and from which the conclusion is not drawn that the two similar objects are related as a pair; consequently, it is a more general and comprehensive method of expression."

The fundamental ground of Haase's rule with some examples of its application are given in another passage, which it may be well to quote.³⁸ "The explanation founded on the nature of the cases and the only correct one seems to me to be that one which I have already applied to *proprius*.³⁹ To begin with, if the genitive is thought of alone, for example, *homo est dei*, to a correct feeling for language it is undeniable that a real belonging, an actual dependence, of one object upon the other is expressed,

³⁸ Note to Reisig 3-617.

³⁹ The remarks on *proprius* are found in note 529 to Reisig.

which, if not more definitely determined, can, most naturally, at least in this case, convey the idea of possession, while, in other relations of the objects, other ideas can be conveyed. If now that belonging and dependence is more definitely determined by the idea of similarity,⁴⁰ from the two taken together no other relation can arise than that of copy to original, or *vice versa*; one object, as it were, is repeated in another, and the comparison of the two rests upon inner necessity. *Homo est dei similis* consequently means 'man is the image of God.'"

The kind of objects compared when the relation of model and copy may be affirmed, Haase defines as follows:⁴¹ "If it is a question as regards the kind of similarity, it is understood, as a matter of course, that the copy must really be of the same kind as the original. This similarity is more likely to be that of character. But it is not at all necessary that the similarity should be incorporeal; one object of sense may be the image of another, if one repeats the nature of the other. Objects of different kinds cannot be compared in this way, for in this case one is not repeated in the other, but only in this or that respect may similarity be affirmed." Still when the language is figurative the model and copy relation may, he says, be affirmed of objects that are unlike, as in Cicero dialectics is called the likeness of the fist.⁴²

As regards the extent of the likeness when the genitive is used, Haase notes that it should exist not only in certain specified respects, but should characterize throughout the objects compared. Still in comparison of character the model and copy relation may be affirmed of partial likeness.⁴³ For example, *lascivia socordiae gladiatorum magis quam ducum similes*.⁴⁴

To summarize: According to this theory the genitive is used mostly of objects of the same kind, but may be used of objects of different kinds; it is used mostly of inner likeness, but may be used of outer likeness; it is used mostly of complete likeness, but may be used of partial likeness. Moreover, the dative is arbitrary⁴⁵ and at the will of the author invades the sphere of

⁴⁰ "The adjective merely supplies the ground," etc. See first quotation from Haase, p. 13 of this paper.

⁴¹ Note to Reisig 3-618.

⁴² Cic. De Fin. 2-17. The passage will be cited in the discussion of Haase's theory.

⁴³ Note to Reisig 3-619. ⁴⁴ Tac. Hist. 3-76. ⁴⁵ Note to Reisig 3-619.

the genitive except in a very limited range.⁴⁶ Still further, the distinction thus limited, holds mainly for Cicero only, for in earlier Latin the genitive prevails and in later Latin the dative is dominant.⁴⁷ With all these limitations the question naturally arises whether the distinction is worth making.

As if in anticipation of such a question, Haase concedes that the distinction he draws is not so readily understood as that of the old grammarians or of Madvig. But in its favor he mentions the fact that for certain phenomena it offers a ready explanation. For instance,

(1). It explains the infrequency of the genitive of outer likeness, since here the similarity must rarely be of such a character as to justify the conception of a pair. On the contrary, since inner likeness is not apparent to the eye, but depends upon the judgment, it is much easier to consider two persons as forming a pair, and this, in connection with the fact that inner likenesses are much more frequently spoken of in literature,⁴⁸ accounts for the more frequent use of the genitive in such comparisons.

The facts in Cicero are as follows: (1). There is no infrequency, but a marked frequency, of the genitive, as compared with the dative, in the expression of outer likeness. (2). The genitive, as compared with the dative, is relatively more frequent in the expression not of inner, but of outer, likeness. Excluding the genitive of the personal pronoun and *verum* and eliminating all doubtful cases, the figures are:⁴⁹

	Outer likeness.	Inner likeness.
Genitive	29	73
Dative	11	39
Ratio of gen. to dat. in expression of outer likeness	$\frac{1131}{429}$	
Ratio of gen. to dat. in expression of inner likeness	$\frac{803}{429}$	

Haase's theory, then, explains a fact that does not exist.

(2). It explains the combination *veri simile*, since the probable is the copy of the true. This hardly explains. For in saying that the probable is the copy of the true Haase seems to com-

⁴⁶ Vorl. 2-137. The limitation is that the genitive of the personal pronoun is said always to be used. (Note to Reischig 3-619. Cf. Charisius K. 1-108.) But even here the dative is found. Cic. De Or. 3-47. Cf. p. 41.

⁴⁷ Haase, Vorl. 2-136.

⁴⁸ Haase, Vorl. 2-138.

⁴⁹ Cf. table on p. 11 of this paper.

pare the combination *veri simile* with *verum*, and to leave out of consideration *veri* in *veri simile*, which is the only thing he is seeking to explain. Besides the model and copy relation of Haase is scarcely in harmony with the distinction drawn between *verum* and *veri simile*. Cic. De Inv. 1-82: si res aut vera aut veri similis permittet. Acad. 2-66: Qui enim possum non cupere verum invenire, quum gaudeam, si simile veri quid invenerim? Nor is his explanation in better accord with Acad. 2-49: Si tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, ut probabile sit, cur non etiam ut valde veri simile? cur deinde non ut difficiliter a vero internoscatur, deinde ut ne internoscatur quidem? postremo ut nihil inter hoc et illud intersit? Might it not also be asked why, on Haase's grounds, the comparative and superlative do not show in Cicero more attachment for *veri* than the positive?

(3). It explains the constant⁵⁰ use of the genitive of the personal pronoun with *similis*, for each one is his own image.⁵¹ Each one is his own image, to be sure, but the genitive of the personal pronoun occurs when one person⁵² or even thing⁵³ is compared with another.

This, then, is Haase's theory, with its grounds, range of application, and claims, as stated by himself. Before proceeding to compare his theory with the facts of the language, three general observations may be made with reference to it.

(1) It would seem strange that in the early period the Latins in using *similis* should have had only the conception of two objects as a pair,⁵⁴ that only in a later period they should have developed the idea of general similarity and found an expression for it in *similis* and the dative, and that in still later times they should have allowed the construction with the dative to obliterate the very distinction it was intended to preserve. However that may be, it is certain that, without the device of the double case construction, they had the means at hand, in the degrees of comparison, for the adequate expression of both these ideas, and it is worthy of remark that Varro⁵⁵ testifies that the exact conception which Haase contends is expressed by *similis* and the genitive is given by *similis* in the superlative. "Itaque qui plura habent eadem, dicuntur similiores: qui proxime accedunt ad id, ut omnia habeant eadem, vocantur gemini, simillimi."

⁵⁰ Not absolutely constant even for Cicero. Cf. De Or. 3-47.

⁵¹ Note to Reischig 3-620.

⁵² Cic. Tusc. 1-43.

⁵⁴ Haase, Vorl. 2-136.

⁵³ Cic. Lael. 82.

⁵⁵ L. L. 10-4.

(2) Varro may be supposed to be a competent witness as to the force and meaning of the word *similis*, and in L. L. 10-3, 4, a passage in which genitive and dative alternate in a significant way, in striking contrast with Haase's fine distinction, he gives just such force and meaning to *similis* as one would naturally ascribe to it. "Simile est, quod res plerasque habere videtur eadem, quas illud quous quid simile. Dissimile est, quod videtur esse contrarium huius . . . Sic dicitur similis homo homini, equos equo, et dissimilis homo equo . . . Eo porro similiores sunt, qui facie quoque paene eadem, habitu corporis et filo. Itaque qui plura habent eadem, dicuntur similiores: qui proxime accedunt ad id, ut omnia habeant eadem, vocantur gemini, simillimi." In this quotation from Varro attention is specially called to three things. (a) He uses the genitive with *similis* where the likeness is slight, (b) he changes from genitive to dative though the thought allows no difference in meaning, (c) as is most worthy of note, he uses the genitive in the general comparison (ein Satz allgemeiner Gültigkeit), which is just what Haase says should not be done,⁵⁶ and the dative in the particular ones.

(3) The distinction is highly subjective. All that it is possible to say in the great majority of cases is, that here the conception of model and copy might have been in the author's mind, not that it certainly was there. This subjective character of the distinction finds illustration in the confusing use of terms by those who adhere to it. For instance, with the dative, according to Haase (2-137), the method of expression is more general and comprehensive (die Ausdrucksweise ist allgemeiner und umfassender), while, according to Seyffert (Cic. Lael. p. 488), with the genitive one object is similar to the other in a general and comprehensive way (Was alicuius simile ist, ist dieses in allgemeiner und umfassender Bezeichnung), whereas, according to Krebs s. *similis*, Seyffert means that with the genitive the similarity itself is general and comprehensive. (*Similis* mit Genitiv steht da, wo die Aehnlichkeit eine allgemeine und umfassende ist).⁵⁷ This is less clear than sunlight.

We come now to compare Haase's theory with the facts of the language.

⁵⁶ Note to Reisig 3-620, where Haase quotes Cic. Nat. Deo. 1-90, a passage in which there is again interchange of cases, but here the dative is used in the general comparison, the genitive in the particular one.

⁵⁷ Cf. Gildersleeve, Lat. Gram. 359, note 4.

(I). In doing so we first present instances of simple interchange between genitive and dative without apparent reason for the variation. A good example is found in Lucr. 4-1208.

Et commiscendo quom semine forte virili
femina vim vicit subita vi corripuitque
tum similis matrum materno semine sunt
ut patribus patrio.

A similar shift is found in Cic. Nat. Deo. 2-149. Itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentes, nares cornibus iis, qui ad nervos resonant in cantibus. In this case Kühner⁵⁸ and Haase⁵⁹ describe the change as arbitrary (willkürlich), but Haase⁶⁰ regards the last comparison as being less simple and clear, as the relative clause shows, and accounts for the genitive in this way. This is hardly an adequate explanation, as Cic. De Or. 2-265 shows. (dicebat) nostros homines similes esse Syrorum venalium: ut quisque optime Graece sciret, ita esse nequissimum. For here the necessary explanatory clause is joined to the genitive.⁶¹ On the supposition that there is a difference in conception between the genitive and the dative the shift in case in these passages is not justified. Cf. Varro as above.

(II). While an arbitrary shift might have taken place in the preceding passages, some examples may now be cited in which the argument requires that the meaning should not shift, and yet both genitive and dative are used. Cic. Nat. Deo. 1-90: Nec vero intelligo, cur maluerit Epicurus deos hominum similes dicere quam homines deorum. Quaeres quid intersit. Si enim hoc illi simile sit, esse illud huic. Here Haase⁶² justifies the dative in the last sentence on the ground that only by its use does the statement secure universal application, and Kühner⁶³ finds that in this place the genitive is used of likeness in a more definite way, while the dative indicates likeness in quite a general manner. With this example and the explanations given of the variations by Haase and Kühner it is interesting to compare the following statement in Varro, L. L. 10-4: Minimum ex duobus constat omne simile, item dissimile, quod nihil potest esse simile, quin alicuius sit simile, item nihil dicitur dissimile, quin addatur, quous sit dissimile. Sic dicitur similis homo homini. For here the genitive is used in the more general statements and the

⁵⁸ 2-328.

⁵⁹ Note to Reisig 3-619.

⁶⁰ Vorl. 2-139.

⁶¹ For a similar example see Cic. De Off. 1-89.

⁶² Note to Reisig 3-620.

⁶³ 2-328.

dative in the particular one, which is exactly the reverse of the usage for which Haase found an easy explanation in the quotation from Cicero.⁶⁴

Another example is found in Cicero, De Leg. 1-29: Nihil est enim unum uni tam simile, tam par quam omnes inter nosmet ipsos sumus. Quod si depravatio consuetudinum, si opinio-num vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret et flecteret quocumque coepisset, sui nemo ipse tam similis esset quam omnes sunt omnium. It is to be noted, too, that what Cicero here speaks of as the highest likeness is expressed by the dative. Cic. Tusc. 3-23 may also be cited. Aegris enim corporibus simillima animi est aegritudo; at non similis aegrotationis est libido, non immoderata laetitia, quae est voluptas animi elata et gestiens. Ipse etiam metus non est morbi admodum similis.

In Cic. Tusc. 1-92 speaking of death it is said: Quam qui leviores faciunt, somni simillimam volunt esse. But *id.* 1-97 the language is: Quam ob rem, sive sensus extinguitur morsque ei somno similis est, qui non numquam etiam sine visis somniorum placatissimam quietem affert, di boni, quid lucris est emori. The superlative, of course, does not account for the genitive in the first sentence, for cf. Cic. Verr. 2-2-99: Itaque fecit, ut exitus principio simillimus reperiretur.⁶⁵

Under this head of variation in case where the argument requires that there be no difference in meaning one other example may be given, Cic. Acad. 2-50: Quo modo autem sumis ut, si quid cui simile esse possit, sequatur ut etiam difficiliter internosci possit? deinde, ut ne internosci quidem? postremo, ut eadem sint? . . . Et quidem honestis similia sunt quaedam non honesta et bonis non bona et artificiosis minime artificiosa. Here the dative is found throughout, but in Acad. 2-54, where exactly the same subject is under discussion, the genitive occurs. Sed si satis est ad tollendam cognitionem similia esse multa multorum, cur eo non estis contenti, praesertim concedentibus nobis?⁶⁶

(III). Passing now from the cases in which the genitive and dative interchange in an arbitrary way and from those that allow no shift in meaning but admit at the same time the shift in construction, we take up those examples of *similis* with the genitive

⁶⁴ Cf. note on page 18 of this paper.

⁶⁵ Cf. also Cic. De. Or. 3-47, nihil . . . simillimum.

⁶⁶ Cf. Cic. Nat. Deo. 2-41. The expression varies, the thought does not.

in which the *Ebenbild* idea of Haase is (1) denied and (2) those in which it is practically impossible.

(1) Few examples of the first kind could be expected, but Cic. Or. 220 seems to present one: Multum interest utrum numerosa sit, id est, similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio; alterum si fit, intolerabile vitium est, alterum nisi fit, dissipata et inculta et fluens est oratio. To say nothing of the meaning of *numerosa*, which *similis numerorum* explains, and of the sharp contrast between *similis numerorum* and *plane e numeris constet oratio*, it is certain that Cicero did not mean to commend a style of oratory so nearly resembling meter as to make it necessary that the two should be conceived of as model and copy. Another example of the same kind, though, perhaps, not quite so clear, is found in Cic. Tusc. 1-81: Quaererem ex eo, cuius suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos, facie vel patris, vita omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterimus. To disregard the difficulty involved in being the *Ebenbild* of all bad men, since they must have been numerous and of various kinds, a difference is given in *deterimus* which excludes the strict *Ebenbild* idea.

(2) Some passages may now be cited in which the *Ebenbild* idea is practically impossible.

(a) The comparison is between persons and things, as in Cic. De Off. 1-89: Illa vero omnibus in rebus repudianda est optandumque, ut ii, qui praesunt rei publicae, legum similes sint, quae ad puniendum non iracundia, sed aequitate ducuntur. Plautus shows several examples.

(b) Unlike things are compared, as in De Fin. 4-28: Cuiuscumque enim modi animal constitueris, necesse est, etiamsi id sine corpore sit, ut fingimus tamen esse in animo quaedam similia eorum, quae sunt in corpore. Nat. Deo. 2-29: omnem enim naturam necesse est . . . habere aliquem in se principatum, ut in homine mentem, in belua quiddam simile mentis. Cicero can hardly intend to affirm that there is in the brute the *Ebenbild* of the human intellect. A similar example is found in De Fin. 5-38: Sunt autem bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis.⁶⁷

(c) Here too seem to belong such indefinite expressions as *portenti*, *monstri*, *ostenti*, *prodigii simile*, never the dative in early Latin or in Cicero. Considering the necessarily indefinite nature

⁶⁷ Cf. Cic. Ad. Fam. 9-16-8.

of the *monstrum*, etc. and the range of subjects, trifling or serious, of which *monstri simile*, etc. is said, the conditions are not met for the *Ebenbild* conception of Haase. Cf. *pro monstro . . . est*, Pl. Asin. 289, and *portento similis*, Livy 10-47-6.

In comparisons of unlike persons and things Haase says he finds the dative to be regularly used though the genitive is found when the comparison is a figurative one. The explanation of the genitive in the examples given above (a and b) in which unlike things are compared is not found in the figurative language, for to find here figures available as explanations is to press too far the mere presence of a word of likeness. Moreover, the passage in which Haase explains the genitive by the figure, when compared with a similar place, may serve to show that the explanation is hardly adequate. The genitive that he explains by the figure is found in De Fin. 2-17: *Rhetoricam palmae, dialecticam pugni similem esse dicebat*. The passage to be compared with this occurs in Or. 113: *Cum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat, dialecticam aiebat eiusmodi esse; cum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, palmae illius similem eloquentiam esse dicebat*. Unlike things are compared here, but the parallelism, *dialecticam pugni similem esse* and *dialecticam eiusmodi esse* reduces the figure to a point so low that it can scarcely be evoked as an explanation.

(d) One object is compared with more than one. Haase recognizes the difficulty involved in this kind of comparison from his own point of view, when he says that *veri simile* is natural, but *veris similia*, as sometimes found, is readily explained, because in cases of undetermined plurality the idea of a pair is not to be expected. But in other cases as well, such as the following, the idea of a pair is hardly to be found. De Fin. 4-32: *Nemo enim est, qui aliter dixerit, quin omnium naturarum simile esset id, ad quod omnia referrentur*. Nat. Deo. 2-36: *Neque enim, si stirpium similis (natura) sit aut etiam bestiarum, optima putanda sit potius quam deterrima*. Tusc. 2-36: *Illi autem voluerunt nihil horum simile esse*

apud Lacaenas virgines
quibus magis palaestra, Eurotas, sol, pulvis, labor,
militia studio est, quam fertilitas barbara.

(IV). Having shown how the dative interchanges with the genitive not only where a slight change in meaning would be of no great consequence, but also where the argument does not

admit difference of meaning, and having noted that the genitive is found where the *Ebenbild* idea is either denied or practically impossible, attention is called to an example of the dative where, according to Haase, the genitive certainly ought to stand. The pair exists and the likeness is so striking⁶⁸ that the plot of one of the plays of Plautus rests upon it. Not even the wife with the keen eye of suspicion can distinguish *her* Menaechmus from his brother. The sentence is taken from Varro L. L. 10-38: *Nam ut in geminis quom similem dicimus esse Menaechmum Menaechmo, de uno dicimus*.

In concluding one can hardly forbear introducing a quotation from Quintilian, 5-11-30: *Scio quosdam inani diligentia per minutissimas ista partes secuisse, et esse aliquid minus simile, ut simia homini et marmora deformata prima manu, aliquid plus, ut illud, Non ovum tam simile ovo*.

Quintilian, to be sure, was not thinking of modern grammarians, but he evidently knew nothing of the distinction Haase makes. If he had, he would have used the dative in the first place and the genitive in the second, for in that the highest degree of likeness is expressed.

Haase's theory, then, discounted largely in practical value by the restrictions he places upon it, open to objection in view of a character highly subjective and a range of application limited mainly to Cicero, and out of accord, furthermore, with the general facts of the language, cannot be said to be satisfactory, especially since the phenomena it claims to explain either vanish upon examination or are not adequately explained. Hence the fact that it is not accepted by such authorities as Dräger⁶⁹ and Krebs⁷⁰ was to be expected. So Bennett declares: "In point of meaning absolutely no distinction between the two (cases) can be discovered."⁷¹

In reading Haase's discussion of the subject it is readily noticed how carefully he refrains from calling *similis* with the genitive a substantive. Indeed, in one place,⁷² he apparently rejects this view, as Madvig⁷³ and Wilkins⁷⁴ do by implication, and elsewhere⁷⁵ he dismisses the suggestion as useless and calls *similis* so used an adjective, as does also Landgraf. It is equally easy, however, to notice that, while Haase and others who follow him avoid calling

⁶⁸ Cf. Men. 1088-1090.

⁶⁹ 1-445.

⁷⁰ Antibarbarus 2-525.

⁷¹ The teaching of Latin and Greek, p. 139.

⁷² Note to Reisig 3-618.

⁷³ Cic. De Fin. 5-12.

⁷⁴ Cic. De Or. 3-47.

⁷⁵ Vorl. 2-134.

similis with the genitive a substantive, they translate it as such without reserve.⁷⁶ Others still not only use the substantive translation, *Bild*, *Abbild*, *Ebenbild*, *image*, *counterpart*, *like*, *likeness*, but state with more or less caution that *similis* with the genitive is a substantive. For instance, Kühner,⁷⁷ who evidently has Haase's distinction in mind, speaking with some reserve, says of adjectives of similarity and dissimilarity and their opposites: "The genitive is used especially when the adjective idea approaches the substantive idea." But later he remarks without qualification:⁷⁸ "*Similia* with the genitive is used by Cicero and the older authors, when it assumes the substantive idea of *copy*, *image*."

This brings us to the view, which, without regard to Haase's fine distinction, accounts for the two constructions with *similis* by assigning it to a group of words which are used both as substantives with the genitive and as adjectives with the dative. Thus Dräger⁷⁹ says that many adjectives become substantives and then are used with the genitive or with a personal pronoun. Such adjectives denote friendship, relationship, association, and their opposites. The words *aequalis*, *affinis*, *amicus*, *cognatus*, *contrarius*, and *par* are members of the group, and among them *similis* is thus placed by Gildersleeve:⁸⁰ "*similis*, *like* ('we ne'er shall look upon *his like* again')." This view of the double construction must, therefore, be considered.

The well-known substantivizing of adjectives needs no discussion here, the double use and corresponding construction of the words of the group just referred to are not a matter of dispute, nor need it be denied that *similis* with the genitive is sometimes a substantive. The question at issue is whether or not *similis* with the genitive is always a substantive. The consideration of this question may begin with the citation of some of the better examples of *similis* as a substantive without a case. The instances are far less common than might be supposed. A good example is found in Cic. Verr. 2-3-155: *Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas. Consorti quidem in lucris atque (in) furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia.* The same use is found in Cic. Verr. 2-3-162: *Quid isto fore festivius arbitramur, si est tuus natura filius, consuetudine discipulus, voluntate similis.* A notable example occurs in Juv. 2-6: *Si quis Aristotelen similem vel Pittacon emit.* The neuter plural of *similis* without

⁷⁶ Vorl. 2-135. Cf. Grammars of Holzweissig, Menge, Berger, and Lane.

⁷⁷ 2-327.

⁷⁸ 2-328.

⁷⁹ 1-444.

⁸⁰ 359, Rem. 1.

a case is not so common as might have been expected. As an example Cic. Nat. Deo. 1-105 may be cited:⁸¹ *Neque deficiat umquam ex infinitis corporibus similibus accessio.* There are, however, many examples in Quintilian. The neuter singular without a case has not been observed as a substantive except in the well-known meaning, likeness, simile, comparison, parallel case. A good example is found in Plautus, Amph. 446: *Nil hoc simillist similius.* Another of many similar examples occurs in Cicero, De Fin. 3-46: *Utunturque simili.*⁸² This neuter form, petrified as a substantive with a distinct meaning, would seem to indicate a strongly marked tendency in the adjective *similis* to become a substantive.

We pass now to some instances of *similis* with the genitive used as a substantive. Beginning with the substantive *similis* used with the genitive of the personal pronoun, Plautus, Persa 698 furnishes the earliest example noted:

Videor vidisse hic forma persimilem tui.

Other examples are, Cic. Ad. Att. 8-9-2: *Quanto autem ferocius ille causae suae confidet, cum vos, cum vestri similes . . . gratulantes viderit?* Ad. Fam. 14-7-2 shows this construction with a preposition: *Et tamen eiusmodi spero negotia esse, ut et vos istic commodissime sperem esse et me aliquando cum similibus nostri rem publicam defensuros:* Cf. Ad. Att. 1-16-3: *Pauci tamen boni inerant . . . qui maesti inter sui dissimiles et maerentes sedebant.* Cf. also Cic. Phil. 10-3: *Cur semper tui dissimiles defendis?*⁸³

Some examples of the substantive *similis* with the genitive of other pronouns referring to persons may also be given, and here again Plautus heads the list. Most. 128:

Nituntur, ut alii sibi esse illorum similis expetant.

Other instances are Cic. Cluent. 158: *Sed hoc polliceor omnibus . . . me . . . vel his iudicibus vel horum similibus facillime probaturum.* De Fin. 4-49: *Quis igitur tibi istud dabit praeter Pyrrhonem, Aristonem eorumve similes?*

Passing to the genitive of pronouns not referring to persons with the substantive *similis*, Cic. Ad. Fam. 2-16-2 shows the relative: *Nosti enim non modo stomachi mei, cuius tu similem quondam habebas, sed etiam oculorum . . . fastidium.* And Cic. De Or. 3-208 shows the substantive *similis* in the neuter plural

⁸¹ Cf. Verr. 2-2-68.

⁸² Cf. De Fin. 3-54.

⁸³ Cf. Ad. Fam. 7-1-4, Ad. Att. 9-11-4, Verr. 2-3-148, Phil. 3-18.

with the genitive of a pronoun: Haec enim sunt fere atque horum similia, vel plura etiam esse possunt, quae . . . orationem . . . inluminent.⁸⁴

The list of examples may close with one in which the substantive *similis* is used with the genitive of a noun. Cic. Quint. Rosc. 55: Simillima enim et maxime gemina societas hereditatis est. Cf. Verr. 2-3-162.

The foregoing, as already said, are some of the better examples of the substantive use of *similis* both without a case and with the genitive. The words 'better examples' are used advisedly, for in a matter so subjective what seems a very clear substantive use to one may appear to another in a very different light. And as a matter of fact the dative is found with *similis* in examples in which its substantive use seems otherwise as distinct as in the cases just cited for its substantive use with the genitive. Compare e. g. Cic. Tusc. 5-97: Atque his similia ad victum etiam transferuntur.⁸⁵

Most of the examples are naturally taken from Cicero, for he used the substantive *similis* with the genitive much more than others. Even in Cicero, however, the examples are by no means so numerous as might be expected. Exclusive of *veri simile*, which is omitted because of its fixed character, *similis* with the genitive occurs about 240 times in Cicero. Of these 240 cases 29 have been observed in which the substantive use of *similis* seems clear.⁸⁶ In these twenty-nine examples of the genitive the personal pronoun occurs twenty times, and of these twenty occurrences nine are in the orations and six in the letters. In Plautus only the two examples quoted above of the substantive *similis* with the genitive were found and in Terence none.

While this small number of cases of the substantive *similis* might be increased indefinitely by another investigator, since the question is largely a subjective one, there are cases in which it is practically impossible that *similis* with the genitive is a substantive. Such are cases in which *similis* with the genitive is modified by an adverb:

⁸⁴ Cf. Cic. Tusc. 1-22, Lael. 50, Phil. 3-22.

⁸⁵ In Juv. 5-182 and elsewhere *similis* with the dative looks much like a substantive.

⁸⁶ De Or. 3-208, Brut. 249, Q. Rosc. 55, Verr. 2-3-143, 2-3-148, 2-3-162, Caec. 102, 103, Cluent. 158, Leg. Agr. 2-77, 2-97, Flac. 104, Phil. 2-2, 3-18, 10-3, 13-48, Ad Fam. 6-8-3, 7-1-4, 14-7-2, Ad Att. 1-16-3, 8-9-2, 9-11-4, Acad. 2-91, De Fin. 4-49, Tusc. 1-22, 1-43, Nat. D. 2-81, 3-23, Lael. 50.

Pl. Amph. 442: Nimis similest mei.

Pl. Mil. 519: Itast ista huius similis nostrai tua.

Ter. Heaut. 1020: Tui similis est probe.

Ter. Phor. 501: Quam uterque est similis sui.

Cic. Quinct. 38: Quis tam tui, Sexte, dissimilis.

Cic. Cat. 1-5: Cum jam nemo . . . tam tui similis inveniri poterit.

Cic. Tusc. 1-31: Vita omnium perditorum ita similis.

Cic. Tusc. 3-23: Metus non est morbi admodum similis.

Cic. Legg. 1-29: Sui nemo ipse tam similis esset, which may be compared with the dative in same construction in the same section: Nihil est enim unum uni tam simile.

Scarcely less clear are cases like the following, in which *similis* with the genitive is parallel with another adjective, the noun being present. Cic. Div. 1-88: Amphiaras et Tiresias, non humiles et obscuri neque eorum similes . . . sed clari et praestantes viri, qui . . . futura dicebant. Cic. Brut. 51: Rhodii saniores et Atticorum similiores. Cic. Phil. 2-66: Incredibile ac simile portenti est. Cic. De Or. 1-184: Haec igitur et horum similia jura suae civitatis ignorantem . . . prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigentem . . . nonne inprimis flagitiosum putandum est? Leg. Agr. 3-5: Omnium legum iniquissimam dissimillimamque legis esse arbitror eam, quam, etc.

Other cases in which *similis* with the genitive does not seem to be a substantive are such as the following: Cic. Tusc. 5-45: Videamus ne, ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat. Phil. 1-5: Nam cum . . . magis magisque perdit homines cum sui similibus servis tectis ac templis urbis minarentur. Cluent. 79: Hanc deinde suspicionem auget Staieni improbitas et non nullorum eius similitudinem turpitudine.

Many other examples might be given to illustrate the use of *similis* with the genitive as an adjective. For, as has been said, relatively very few of them make the impression that *similis* is used as a substantive. Other examples, however, would not make the case more clear than those already cited; so the list need not be extended.⁸⁷

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⁸⁷ The following passages may be compared: Cic. De Or. 1-189, Or. 39, Verr. 2-3-162, 2-4-16, De Dom. 83, Phil. 2-66, Ad Fam. 11-3-1, Ad Att. 14-18-2, Tusc. 1-43, Div. 2-37, Fat. 3, De Off. 1-81.

It thus appears that none of the views proposed with reference to the double case construction of *similis* and its compounds is satisfactory. It remains, therefore, to present in tabulated form the usage of a considerable range of Latin authors as to the constructions in question and to draw the conclusion which these statistics yield.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY POETS.

Since the passages are so few, they may be cited.

GENITIVE.	DATIVE.
Naevius, com. fr., Ribbeck 60. Pol haut parasitorum aliorum [hic] similest.	Ennius, Satires, Bährens 490, Müller p. 86. Simia quam similis, turpissima bestia, nobis!
Pacuvius, Ribbeck 374. Id magis veri simile.	Lucilius, Bährens 232, Müller p. 40. Quod puero similis. Accius, Ribbeck 404. Silvani melo
Afranius, Ribbeck 29. Terenti numne similem dicent quempiam?	Consimilem ad auris cantum et audium refert.
Afranius, Ribbeck 397. Ubi quid repentino huius con- simile accidit.	
Novius, Ribbeck 62. Tu pueri paucissimi simile es.	
Laberius, Ribbeck 124. Sepulcri similis nil nisi nomen retineo.	

Besides, Titinius, Ribbeck 34, has *persimilis*, but the case is not clear (formicae).

A word may be added in regard to some of these fragments. For instance, there is no reason to doubt that Cicero, Nat. Deo. 1-97, quoted Ennius correctly.⁸⁸ In writing the dative here for an original genitive, to say nothing of the common usage of the older poets, he would have violated his own rule. For he has only one instance of *similis* with the dative of the personal pronoun (De Or. 3-47).

⁸⁸ Cf., however, Müller, Q. Ennius, pp. 169 and 271, for carelessness of Cicero in quoting.

In the Accius passage (Cic. Nat. Deo. 2-89) *melo* is cited by Georges (Lex. der Lat. Wort. s. v.) as ablative. Ussing, however, (Pl. Amph. 595), Ritschl (Suet. Reliq. Reiff. p. 523), and Loch⁸⁹ take it as dative. Cf. Neue 1-503 (1902). In a fragment quoted in Cicero, Tusc. 2-36, Ribbeck⁹⁰ finds the genitive with *similis*, while Baiter and Keyser and Müller assign the genitive not to the fragment but to Cicero.

In Afranius (Ribbeck 29), quoted in the Suetonian Life of Terence, the MSS do not agree, but the genitive is read in the best MS.⁹¹

TABLE I.

USE OF SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS IN PROSE.

Table showing *similis* and its compounds as used in Cornificius, Varro, Cicero, Livy,⁹² Quintilian,⁹³ Tacitus, Suetonius, Lactantius, Firmicus, and the Vulgate. The genitive of the personal pronoun and *verum* is excluded; also elliptical expressions.

	GENITIVE.							DATIVE.						
	Cornificius.	Varro.	Cicero.	Livy.	Quintilian.	Tacitus.	Suetonius.	Lactantius.	Firmicus.	Vulgate.	Cornificius.	Varro.	Livy.	Quintilian.
<i>similis</i>	6	6	144	7	7	1	1	1	1	7	6	29	55	43
<i>dissimilis</i>	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	2
<i>adsimilis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>consimilis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>persimilis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>absimilis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Persons compared with persons	2	1	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	7	9	12
Things compared with things	2	5	65	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	7	13	59	33
Animals compared with animals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
Persons compared with things	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Persons compared with animals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Things compared with animals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
External likeness.....	4	2	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	23	11
Internal likeness.....	2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	39	12
General likeness ⁹⁴	4	57	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	25	27	17

⁸⁹ De genitivi apud priscos scriptores Latinos usu, Bartenstein prog. 1880, p. 24.

⁹⁰ Trag. Rom. Fragmenta, ex Incertis Incertorum Fabulis, 206. Cf. Loch as cited.

⁹¹ Ritschl, Suet. Reliq. Reiff. p. 482.

⁹² Livy, Books I-X and XXXI-XL.

⁹³ Quintilian, Books I-VI.

⁹⁴ This class, of no consequence in this study but added for completeness, includes all cases not clearly involving external or internal likeness exclusively. There are many such. Cf. p. 11 of this paper.

TABLE II.

USE OF SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS IN POETRY.

Table showing *similis* and its compounds as used in Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Vergil, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Martial and Juvenal. The genitive of the personal pronoun and *verum* is excluded; also elliptical expressions.

	GENITIVE.					DATIVE.				
	Plautus.	Terence.	Lucretius.	Vergil.	Lucan.	Plautus.	Terence.	Lucretius.	Vergil.	Lucan.
<i>similis</i>	15	7	3	1	..	4	6	17	3	13
<i>dissimilis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
<i>adsimilis</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>consimilis</i>	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>persimilis</i>	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persons compared with persons.....	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Things compared with things.....	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals compared with animals.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persons compared with things.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persons compared with animals.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Things compared with animals.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
External likeness.....	3	1	5	1	..	4	4	18	4	15
Internal likeness.....	15	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
General likeness.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

TABLE III.

USE OF SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS IN POETRY.

USE OF SIMILIS AND ITS COMPOUNDS IN PROSE.

Table showing use of *similis* and its compounds otherwise than as in Table I in authors named in that table.

Table showing use of *similis* and its compounds otherwise than as in Table II in authors named in that table.

GENITIVE.

DATIVE.

	Cornificius.	Varro.	Cicero.	Livy.	Quintilian.	Tacitus.	Suetonius.	Lactantius.	Firmicus.	Vulgate.	Plautus.	Terence.	Lucretius.	Vergil.	Lucan.	Sil. Italicus.	Martial.	Juvenal.
<i>similis mei</i>	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis mei</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis tui</i>	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis tui</i>	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis sui</i>	1	36	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis sui</i>	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>similis nostri</i>	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis nostri</i>	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis vestri</i>
<i>dissimilis vestri</i>
<i>similis mihi</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis tibi</i>
<i>similis sibi</i>	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis nobis</i>	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis vobis</i>
<i>similis veri</i>	9	77	9	10	..	2	4	2	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis vero</i>	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis veris</i>	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis inter se</i>	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis inter se</i>	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis inter nosmet</i>
<i>dissimilis inter nos</i>
<i>similis inter eos</i>
<i>similis atque</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>consimilis atque</i>
<i>similis ac</i>	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis ac si</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis ac si</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis et</i>	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis et</i>
<i>similis -que</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis et si</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis ut</i>
<i>similis ut si</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis sic ut</i>
<i>similis tamquam si</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis qua</i>
<i>similis quo</i>	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>similis qualis</i>
<i>similis quasi</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>adsimilis quasi</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>consimilis quasi</i>
<i>consimilis velut</i>
<i>dissimilis in</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>dissimilis ab</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.
THE USAGE OF CICERO.

Table showing *similis* and its compounds as used in Cicero. The genitive of the personal pronoun and *verum* is excluded; also elliptical expressions.

	GENITIVE.				DATIVE.			
	Rhetorical.	Orations.	Letters.	Philosophical.	Rhetorical.	Orations.	Letters.	Philosophical.
<i>similis</i>	32	40	15	57	15	3	7	35
<i>dissimilis</i>	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	3
<i>adsimilis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>consimilis</i>	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
<i>persimilis</i>.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persons compared with persons.....	24	28	9	33	12	3	..	5
Things compared with things.....	16	16	6	33	17	9	5	23
Animals compared with animals.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Persons compared with things.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Persons compared with animals.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Things compared with animals.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
External likeness.....	9	4	..	14	3	1	..	3
Internal likeness.....	3	15	13	33	2	3	5	25
General likeness.....	23	24	1	9	11	7	3	6

Table showing use of *similis* and its compounds otherwise than as above in Cicero.

	Rhetorical.	Orations.	Letters.	Philosophical.
<i>similis mei</i>	1	3	1
<i>dissimilis mei</i>	1	..	..
<i>similis tui</i>	3	..	..
<i>dissimilis tui</i>	4	..	..
<i>similis sui</i>	13	3	15
<i>dissimilis sui</i>	5	..	..
<i>similis nostri</i>	3	..
<i>dissimilis nostri</i>	3	..
<i>similis vestri</i>	6	..	..
<i>dissimilis vestri</i>	1	..	..
<i>similis mihi</i>	1	..	..
<i>similis veri</i>	16	23	4	35
<i>similis inter se</i>	5	1	3
<i>dissimilis inter se</i>	12	..	..
<i>similis inter nosmet</i>	1
<i>dissimilis inter vos</i>	1	..	..
<i>similis inter eos</i>	1	..	..
<i>similis atque</i>	1	1	1
<i>similis ac si</i>	1
<i>similis et</i>	1	..	1
<i>similis ut si</i>	1
<i>similis ut si</i>	1
<i>similis tamquam si</i>	1
<i>similis quasi</i>	1	..

REMARKS ON THE USAGE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS.

Plautus.

Besides the cases shown in the table there are two instances of the genitive in elliptical expressions⁹⁷ and two other cases in which editors read the genitive, though the MSS show no case at all.⁹⁸

Six verses deserve special mention.⁹⁷ They are: Amph. 601, Capt. 582, Men. 1088 and 1089, Mil. 240, and Truc. 505, none of which are preserved in the Ambrosianus. The Palatine recension shows the dative. In all these cases, however, Ritschl read the genitive, regarding this the current construction in colloquial language⁹⁹ and the only one used by Plautus,⁹⁹ and his readings have been followed by most succeeding editors.¹⁰⁰ Engelbrecht, however, (Stud. Ter. 38), Brix (Capt. 116, 1884), and Lorenz (Mil. 240, 1886) accept Ritschl's views with some qualifications, while Spengel (Phil. 1861, 565), Ott (Zs. f. d. öst. Gym. 1871-149), Ussing (Amph. 595), Dräger (Hist. Syn. 1-445), and Fabia (Ter. Eun. 334, 1895) are at variance with his conclusions.

It is necessary, therefore, to examine these cases with care, and in our examination of them to keep three things well in mind: (1) that the dative is unquestioned in Ennius,¹⁰¹ (2) that the dative is the prevailing construction with the comparative of *similis*.¹⁰² Apart from *veri similius*, *sui similior*, etc., which as stereotyped expressions should not be considered, *similis* in the comparative is seldom used, so that our material for comparison is limited. It occurs once in Lucretius, in Varro twice, in all three cases with the dative. In Cicero it is found five times,¹⁰³ twice with the genitive, three times with the dative. And we must remember (3) that there is no MS evidence for the use of the genitive with the comparative of *similis* in Plautus.¹⁰⁴ On the other

⁹⁵ Amph. 267 and Asin. 241.

⁹⁶ Poen. 613 and Truc. 507.

⁹⁷ The Bacchides fragment 19 (Götz), as depending on the grammarians need not be here considered.

⁹⁸ Op. 2-581.

⁹⁹ Op. 2-572.

¹⁰⁰ Lorenz, Most. 88 (Ed. 1866), Kühnast, Liv. Syn. 125, Lindsay, Capt. 116, Brix-Niemeyer, Men. 1088, Loch as cited on p. 29 of this paper.

¹⁰¹ Cf. p. 28 of this paper.

¹⁰² Gildersleeve, Gram. p. 229.

¹⁰³ Brut. 51 and 148, Cluent. 88, De Fin. 4-30, Div. 1-13. In Tusc. 4-52 the form is doubtful.

¹⁰⁴ In Mil. 552 the better readings show no case, the inferior ones give a form that may be either genitive or dative.

hand in the only three instances in Plautus in which the comparative of *similis* occurs with a case the MSS show the dative. The instances are: Amph. 601:

Neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similest mei,

and Men. 1088-9:

Nam ego hominem homini similiorem numquam vidi alterum,
Neque aqua aquae neque lactest lacti, crede mihi, usquam similis.

In these last three cases, then, in view of the facts cited, that the dative with *similis* is not questioned in Ennius, that the MSS of Plautus show no instance of the genitive with *similis* in the comparative, and that later the dative with the comparative is the prevalent construction, there seems to be no good reason for changing the MS reading. Ritschl's reasons for changing the readings are singularly inconclusive.¹⁰⁵ For example, in Men. 1088 he reads *hominis* for the MS *homini*, because *tui* and *huius* of line 1090 demand the genitive in 1088. This reasoning not only disregards the change from the comparative with *homini* to the positive with *tui* and *huius*, but also the fact that *tui* is practically stereotyped in such expressions as we have here, and, if any explanation of *huius* were necessary, nothing is more natural than that *huius*, a pronoun used of a person, should follow the stereotyped personal pronoun *tui*. And, having secured thus, by revision, a dative in 1088, he changes *lacti* of 1089 into *lactis* to bring it into agreement with 1088 and 1090. To be sure, Plautus, as Ritschl contends, will use only the genitive with *similis*, if all his datives are changed to genitives. It seems remarkable that in the entire discussion of these passages no one has called attention to the fact that comparatives are here dealt with.

In Mil. 240: *Tam similem quam lacte lacti est*, the MSS read *lacti*. Here Ussing reads *lacti est*, other accessible editors *lactist*. This *lactist* Ritschl and other editors write as standing for an original *lactis est*.¹⁰⁶ But the reasons for considering this another instance of the dative in Plautus are scarcely less conclusive than in the three verses where *similis* in the comparative is used. For, if we admit the dative in Plautus at all, we might readily admit it in this *tam . . . quam* construction, which shows a distinct preference for the dative. Excluding examples of the genitive

¹⁰⁵ Op. 2-571 and 580.

¹⁰⁶ Ritschl, Op. 2-570, Leo, Forsch. 260, Lorenz, Brix, and Tyrrell in their notes.

of the personal pronoun with *similis* and De Off. 1-121, where the MSS differ, there are four *tam . . . quam* correlations in Cicero in which *similis* with a case occurs.¹⁰⁷ In one of these the genitive is used, in three the dative, the dative once when a person is involved (Brut. 204) in spite of Cicero's strong preference for the genitive in such cases.¹⁰⁸ Besides, *similis* with either *tam* or *quam* without the correlative shows the same preference for the dative that the correlation shows. Thus *similis* with a case occurs in two sentences in Cicero with the exclamatory *quam*, and both times the dative is found.¹⁰⁹ Likewise, disregarding the genitive of the personal pronoun, *tam similis* with a case is found only once in Cicero and this once with the dative though persons are compared.^{109a} The preference that *similis* shows for the dative in these *tam* and *quam* sentences is no doubt accounted for, as in cases of *similis* in the comparative, by the stress laid on the adjective nature of *similis* by the comparison in the one case and by the modifying adverb in the other. How strong this preference is may be seen in the fact that the *tam* and *quam* sentences in Cicero show in round numbers a per cent of instances of *similis* with the dative of the person ten times greater than normal.

It is to be noted that of these four datives under discussion in Plautus three are found in a comparison of milk with milk,¹¹⁰ while the fourth¹¹¹ one stands in immediate connection with this comparison (which appears again in Bac. fr. 19, Götz,¹¹² where the reading, as depending on grammarians and variously quoted in the critical notes of Götz, Leo, and Ussing, need not here be considered). This milk comparison, therefore, is evidently proverbial, and it is, to say the least, interesting to note a very similiar proverb in Quintilian, 5-11-30: *illud, Non ovum tam simile ovo*. Here is the proverb (marked by *illud*) as in Plautus, here is the *tam* as in Plautus, and here is the dative as

¹⁰⁷ With dative Brut. 204, Cato 80, Legg. 1-29; with genitive Brut. 285.

¹⁰⁸ In comparing persons, exclusive of personal pronouns, Cicero uses the genitive 88 times, the dative 9 times.

¹⁰⁹ Verr. 2-4-77, Nat. Deo. 1-97, a quotation from Ennius. In Phil. 2-26 the interrogative *quam* is found with *veri simile*, but *veri simile* is constant till after Cicero.

^{109a} De Fin. 5-62.

¹¹⁰ Amph. 601, Men. 1089, Mil. 240.

¹¹¹ Men. 1088.

¹¹² Cf. Peine, Diss. De Dativi Usu apud Priscos Scriptores Latinos, p. 93.

in the MSS of Plautus. Moreover, the stereotyped form of proverbial speech must not be forgotten.¹¹³

In view of all the facts the conclusion seems warranted that in Amph. 601, Men. 1088 and 1089, and Mil. 240 the dative, which the MSS of Plautus show, should be retained.

Only two other passages in Plautus need to be noted. In Capt. 582 the MSS read *omnis inveniri* (MSS -ire) *similis tibi vis*, and in Truc. 505 the MSS, differing in other respects, agree in reading *mihi*. Now, since in the four passages just discussed, the dative is to be retained, since an unquestioned dative of the personal pronoun with *similis* is found in Ennius¹¹⁴ on the one hand and in Cicero¹¹⁵ on the other, there is certainly no imperative reason for departing from the reading of the MSS in Capt. 582 and Truc. 505.¹¹⁶

Terence.

There are only two passages that call for special notice. One of these is Heaut. 382, which Umpfenbach reads thus: *Id cum studuisti, isti formae ut mores consimiles forent*. This is likewise the reading of all accessible editors except Fleckeisen¹¹⁷ and Shuckburgh, who read as follows: *Id tu quom studuisti, formae ut mores consimiles forent*. The omission of *isti* by DEG, requiring, as it does, compensation elsewhere in the verse, does not commend itself against the testimony of the other MSS, especially since the omission would easily be explained by the preceding *isti*. The word must, therefore, be accounted for as it stands. There are three possible explanations.

(1) It may be regarded as genitive = *istius*. Georges cites this place with Plautus, Truc. 930 (which Spengel suspects) and Cato, fr. oratt. 20¹¹⁸ (Jordan), as examples of the genitive *isti*. So Wagner¹¹⁹ explained it, as also Neue 2-398 (1892). But it is to be noted that in the other two cases cited *isti* is used in connection with *modi*, and Buecheler (Lat. Dek. 78) and Engelbrecht

¹¹³ Cf. Ott, Zs. f. d. öst. Gym. 22-149, who regards the dative as constant in this milk proverb of Plautus. Cf. also Ott, Sprichwörter der Römer p. 183, and Sutphen, Amer. Jour. Phil. 22-144.

¹¹⁴ Cic. Nat. Deo. 1-97.

¹¹⁵ De Or. 3-47.

¹¹⁶ In Capt. 582 Ussing, Sonnenschein, and Hallidie retain *tibi*, and Brix (Capt. 116) also accepts it. In Truc. 505 Ussing reads *mihi* and Brix (Capt. 116) accepts it.

¹¹⁷ But Fleckeisen in ed. of 1898 returned to *isti*.

¹¹⁸ Also Accius, fr. 136 (Ribbeck), but the MSS have *istius*.

¹¹⁹ Cf. the notes of Shuckburgh and Gray.

(Stud. Terent. 38) limit this form of the genitive to the combination with *modi*. In this place, then, *isti* cannot be said to be satisfactory as a genitive.

(2) Dziatzko in his critical note construes *isti* with *mores* and suggests the order: *isti ut mores formae*. This explanation does not commend itself for two reasons. As Dziatzko's proposed transposition indicates, the position of *isti* favors construing it with *formae*. The sense, too, favors this construction, for the *forma*, as something clearly perceived, serves as the standard of comparison, while, as v. 384 shows, the *mores* is a matter of inference.

(3) It may be dative with *formae*. This is a more satisfactory explanation, since the dative form is regular while the genitive is hardly admissible, and since neither sense nor position favors the nominative. Engelbrecht takes it to be dative, remarking that even if the genitive predominated with *similis* in the comic poets, specially Plautus, it need not surprise us to find the dative in the more elegant plays of Terence, and this observation has added force, since it has been made very probable that the dative is found in Plautus. Schleuter¹²⁰ and Peine¹²¹ agree with Engelbrecht in regarding *isti* as dative here.

The other case is Eun. 468. Here Umpfenbach reads: *Perpulchra credo dona aut nostri similia*. A reads *nostri*. The other MSS read *nostris*, as do Priscian (K. 3-34 and 115) and Donatus. Neglecting Ritschl's suggestion of *nostrum* = *nostrorum*¹²² as without MS authority, the readings *nostris* and *nostri* are to be considered.

Nostris. This reading is not sustained by the best MS, but it is easy to see how the copyist might have written *nostri* for *nostris*. In view of the stereotyped genitives of the personal pronoun with *similis*, *mei*, *tui*, *nostri*, etc., force of habit on the part of the scribe might have induced *nostri* here, and besides the initial *s* of the next word might have contributed to the same result. Fabia's objection to *nostris* on the ground that, the reference being to Pamphila only, the sense requires the singular, is not of considerable weight. The reference might easily be to the soldier's gifts generally.¹²³ With *nostris* the meaning is per-

¹²⁰ De Acc. et Dat. Usu Terentiano p. 36.

¹²¹ De Dat. Usu apud Pris. Scriptt. Lat. p. 91.

¹²² Engelbrecht, Stud. Ter. 38.

¹²³ Cf. Sonnenschein, Rud. 728, Brix, Men. 290, 739, 803.

fectly clear, while *nostri* is quite misleading, as will be shown below. Furthermore, the dative of the possessive pronoun, the noun being omitted, is found elsewhere with *similis*. Varro, L. L. 10-71: *tertia parum nostris similia*. Lucan 9-514:

Stat sortiger illis
Iuppiter, ut memorant, sed non aut fulmina vibrans
Aut similis nostro.

Bentley and Klotz read *nostris*, which is likewise accepted by Ussing, Pl. Amph. 595 and Lorenz, Mil. 240. But in view of the reading of the best MS *nostris* should not be insisted upon.

Nostri. If, with the best MS, we read *nostri*, the form may be either the genitive plural of the personal pronoun, or the genitive singular of the possessive pronoun. Taking *nostri* to be the genitive plural of the personal pronoun, there is of course ellipsis, *nostri similia*, like (the gifts of) us. This ellipsis is by no means uncommon in early or later Latin. A good example is found in Pl. Amph. 267:

Et enim vero quoniam formam cepi huius in med et statum,
Decet et facta moresque huius habere me similes item.

But the elision here would be so harsh that we cannot regard *nostri* as the genitive of the personal pronoun. It may, however, be the genitive singular of the possessive pronoun. So Papillon and Fabia regard it, making it agree with a suppressed *doni*. Such a construction is misleading, to say the least. For the genitive of the personal pronoun with *similis* is extremely common with stereotyped meaning: *similis mei, tui, nostri, vestri, sui*, like me, like you, like us, etc. Hence to replace the genitive of the personal pronoun with *similis* by a possessive of the same form is wholly unexpected and misleading. Indeed no such possessive *nostri, vestri, mei, or tui*, the noun being omitted, has been noticed. There is, however, one case of *sui* thus used. It is found in; Cic. Off. 1-121: *superioris filius Africani, qui hunc Paulo natum adoptavit, propter infirmitatem valetudinis non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui*. Here, however, *sui* is disjoined from *similis*, and it is easy to supply the preceding *patris* after *sui*. But in our passage *nostri* is joined immediately to *similia* in a most misleading way, and *doni* with changed number and case is not easy to understand from the preceding *dona*. Still the reading *nostri* found in Umpfenbach, Papillon, Fleckeisen, Dziatzko, Fabia, and Tyrrell, is per-

haps to be retained, since it rests on the best MS and is supported by the parallel construction in Cicero. Cf. also Job, 16-4: *Poteram et ego similia vestri loqui*.

Lucretius.

On the *cum et cum* construction of 2-416 and 5-1060 and the *qui et qui* construction of 2-419 cf. Munro, Lucretius, 1-280. See also for '-que' of comparison remarks on Livy in this paper

Vergil.

It is to be noted that Vergil uses the genitive with *similis* only once (Aen. 5-594). It is also worthy of remark that of the nineteen datives with *similis* seven are datives of the present participle.

Livy.

Only eight genitives are found in the two decades examined (I-X, XXXI-XL), and six of these occur in the first decade. The percentage, too, is higher in the first decade. Of these eight genitives three are personal names, two are pronouns referring to persons, and two are nouns denoting persons. The remaining genitive *prodigii* (31-12-8) is no doubt influenced by the genitive hitherto constant in such expressions as *monstri, portentii, prodigii similis*.

On the contrary, it may be observed, as evidence of the declining genitive that Livy uses *portento similis* twice and that *similius vero*¹²⁴ in two places in the first decade replaces *veri* constant in earlier authors.

Bk. 10-28-1, *haudquaquam similis pugna in dextro laevoque cornu erat*, shows a -que which is no less comparative than the comparative *et*. Cf. Munro, Lucretius, 1-280, Kühner, 2-636, and Dräger, 2-29.

Silius Italicus.

The present participle in the dative occurs five times with *similis*. Cf. Vergil's use of the present participle with *similis*.

Martial.

Martial 1-109-19 is cited for *similis* in the sense of likeness followed by the accusative in apposition.

¹²⁴ But cf. Haase, Vorl. 2-141 on Cic. Ad. Fam. 12-5-1. Cf. also for Livy's usage Haase, note to Reisig, 3-621 and Kühnast, Liv. Syn. p. 125.

Tacitus.

Dissimilis in is found once. Ann. 2-39: Aetate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat. As substantive with the dative *similis* is found in Hist. 3-83: juxta scorta et scortis similes. On the other hand, the only genitive is found in a passage in which the comparative is used. Hist. 3-76: lascivia socordiaque gladiatorum magis quam ducum similes. The earlier distinctions are here reversed.

Juvenal.

Resembling a substantive with the dative *similis* is found in 5-132 and 8-53, whereas the only genitive (*sui*) is used with *dissimilis* as an adjective.

In 2-6 is found *similem* as a substantive in the sense of likeness, apparently in apposition. (Mart. 1-109-19, Statius, Silv. 3-3-201 and 5-1-1 are cited as showing this later and unusual construction.)

Suetonius.

Of the fourteen datives two are present, three perfect participles.

Lactantius.

The solitary genitive is found in 2-4-2: Cum aves ipsae . . . simulacris fabre factis, id est, hominum plane similibus, insidant.

The Vulgate.

Dissimilis with *ab* and the ablative occurs once. Dan. 7-19: Post hoc volui diligenter discere de bestia quarta, quae erat dissimilis valde ab omnibus et terribilis nimis.

Some cases of interchange between genitive and dative of pronouns are worth noticing. Here there is no distinction made between the cases.

Gen. 2-18: Faciamus ei adjutorium simile sibi.

Gen. 2-20: Adae vero non inveniebatur adjutor similis ejus.

Eccli. 13-20: Omnis caro ad similem sibi conjungetur, et omnis homo simili sui sociabitur.

Eccli. 45-7: Excelsus fecit Aaron fratrem ejus et similem sibi de tribu Levi.

The dative of the participle occurs with *similis* once.

* * * * *

A glance at the table shows:

(1) That the dative with *similis* runs through all periods and departments of the language.

(2) That the genitive with *similis* (except in set phrases) practically belongs to the earlier periods of the language.

(3) That the genitive with *similis* is almost wholly excluded from the higher forms of poetry.¹²⁵

(4) That the genitive with *similis* prevails very largely in the comic poets, falls behind the dative by a half in Lucretius and by nearly three-fourths in Varro, but in Cornificius is equal to the dative, and in Cicero,¹²⁶ who uses the genitive far more than any other writer except the comic poets, is relatively much more frequent in those writings which have much in common with conversational language (i. e. in the warm, personal orations and letters) than in the rhetorical and philosophical works.

The conclusion would seem to be that, while *similis* with the dative is a natural construction in all periods of the language, the genitive is used mainly in periods and departments which mark it as an inheritance from the common speech that passed into the literary language, suffered an early decline, and finally, except in the significant formula noted below, fell into disuse.

The origin of the construction of *similis* with the genitive is probably to be sought in the familiar combination of *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun. For it is a most noteworthy fact that, while the dative supplants the genitive everywhere else (a partial exception being found in *veri simile*¹²⁷), the combination of *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun persists through every period and range of the language, the Vulgate, however, showing *similis* with the dative of the personal pronoun quite frequently.¹²⁸ In the nature of the case, *similis* with the personal pronoun is an easy, familiar, colloquial form of speech. And so, exclusive of *similis* with *sui* (which in view of its frequent reference to non-personal objects is manifestly less strictly personal than the other persons of the personal pronoun), *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun occurs sixteen times in the orations of Cicero and thirteen times in the letters, while

¹²⁵ Tables are very incomplete for poetry, to be sure. Cf., however, Wilkins on Cic. De Or. 3-47, who finds only two examples of the genitive in the Augustan poets, Verg. Aen. 5-594 and Hor. Sat. 2-1-3. Cf. also Madvig, Cic. De Fin. 5-12, Ritschl, Op. 2-581, Engelbrecht, Stud. Ter. p. 38.

¹²⁶ For Cicero as "antiquated" see Teuffel I. p. 250.

¹²⁷ In this combination constantly in use the familiar genitive with *similis* became stereotyped.

¹²⁸ Cf. Bennett and Bristol, the Teaching of Latin and Greek, p. 139, for the crowding out of the genitive by the dative.

in all the other writings of Cicero it is found only five times. Likewise, in the comic poets the construction is found eight times, while in all the other poetical authors examined it occurs once only, and that in a superheated personal passage, Lucan, 6-244.

Moreover, in many of these combinations *similis* is used without a substantive, that is, *similis* is used as a substantive. Indeed in Cicero, of the twenty-nine examples of the substantive *similis* with the genitive, twenty are genitives of personal pronouns.¹²⁹ Used as a substantive *similis* would naturally be construed with the genitive, as in Plautus, Persa 693:

Videor vidisse hic forma persimilem tui,¹³⁰

"the very image of you." Here, then, we probably have the origin of *similis* with the genitive. It began in combinations of a substantive *similis* with the genitive of a personal pronoun. The substantive *similis* thus taking first the genitive of the personal pronoun, would then easily take the genitive of other pronouns referring to persons and the genitive of personal names, then the genitive of names of things, and meantime the construction of the non-substantive *similis* with the genitive would be a further easy extension. And, as a matter of fact, it is found that in the twenty-nine examples of the genitive with the substantive *similis* in Cicero the genitive of the personal pronoun occurs twenty times, of other pronouns six times, of names of persons twice, and of the name of a thing once.

This view that *similis* with the genitive is colloquial¹³¹ finds striking confirmation in certain passages of Cicero in which, according to Landgraf,¹³² marks of the common speech are found. For, considering the relative infrequency with which both the colloquialisms of Landgraf and *similis* with the genitive occur, it will be observed that they are found together with surprising frequency. A few instances may be given.

Landgraf and Wölflin¹³³ assign diminutives in *-culus* to the common speech. Cf. with this statement Cic. Nat. Deo. 1-123: Neque enim tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculi similem deum

¹²⁹ Cf. p. 26 of this paper.

¹³⁰ Cf. for *imago* so used Plautus, Cas. 515, Nunc amice anne inimici sis imago, Alcesime, mihi sciam.

¹³¹ Cf. Ritschl, Op. 2-581.

¹³² Blätter f. d. Bayerische Gymnasial- und Real-Schulwesen, 1880.

¹³³ Phil. 35-153. Cf. Teuf. I. 214-9.

fingeret, Or. 67: Nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud cotidiani dissimile sermonis, and Verr. 2-3-155: Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas. Consorti quidem in lucris atque (in) furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia. In the last example, which shows a substantive *similis*, is likewise asyndeton, which Landgraf (324) mentions as a mark of the common speech.

Landgraf (322) assigns *minus minusque* to the common speech. Cf. with this statement Cic. Phil. 1-5: et cotidie magis magisque perdit homines cum sui similibus servis tectis ac templis urbis minarentur.

The expression *tela texere* was not noticed in Landgraf's list of colloquialisms. It is found in Plautus, however, (Pseud. 400) and surely has the tone of common speech. With this compare Cic. De Or. 3-226 where *similis* is substantive: quamquam ea tela textitur . . . ut eorum civium, quos nostri patres non tulerunt, jam similes habere cupiamus. In *tela textitur* is the alliteration, too, which Landgraf (329) likewise assigns to the common speech. These passages may serve as an indication of the company *similis* with the genitive keeps.

Finally, from another stand-point, a still more striking confirmation of the correctness of the view that *similis* with the genitive is an extension of a colloquial use of which *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun is the germ, is found in the fact that this view is easily seen to explain the partial truth contained in all the other theories that have been advanced on this subject.

First, there is the theory of the old Latin grammarians that the genitive is used of inner, the dative of outer likeness. Taking into account the genitive of the personal pronoun with *similis* this is true, the reason being that the comparison would usually be made in view of likeness in character. So in our language 'the like of you,' etc. is used of likeness in character.

Then, too, Madvig's distinction for Cicero, that the genitive is mainly used of persons, is just what would be expected in view of the fact that the germ of the construction was the genitive of the personal pronoun.

Haase's explanation, also, that *similis* with the genitive means *Ebenbild*, *Abbild*, *image*, is largely true, if limited to this construction in its original form of *similis* with the genitive of the

personal pronoun. Used with such a genitive *similis* is often equivalent to *Ebenbild*.¹³⁴

Likewise, the single remaining theory, that *similis* with the genitive is a substantive, finds its basis in the original construction of *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun, in which, when the substantive was omitted, *similis* itself was used as a substantive. Cf. the example in Plautus, *Persa* 698:

Videor vidisse hic forma persimilem tui.

To summarize, therefore: the statement of the facts with reference to the double case construction of *similis* may be made thus. The genitive with *similis* very probably had its origin in the colloquial use of the substantive *similis* with the genitive of the personal pronoun. This easily extended to the genitive of other pronouns referring to persons and to the genitive of the names of persons, and finally to the genitive of the names of things, while, in the process of extension, the genitive came to be used with the adjective as well as with the substantive *similis*. The construction with the genitive reached its highest point in those works of Cicero, which in their warm, personal quality stand nearest to the common speech. After Cicero, however, the dative, which, as the normal construction, was used from the earliest times, replaced, under the influence of poetic usage,¹³⁵ the old and colloquial genitive.

There was, however, a period, specially represented by Cicero, in which both genitive and dative with *similis* were in common use. Within this period, when, on the one hand, the substantive nature of *similis* is prominent, the preference for the genitive practically excluded the dative, and, on the other hand, when the adjective nature of *similis* is stressed, as by the comparative degree, the *tam . . . quam* correlation, or the exclamatory *quam*, the dative is very distinctly preferred. Between these extremes there is a wide middle ground in which genitive and dative are used with no perceptible difference in meaning.

It may be worth while to add that a careful examination of the orations and philosophical works of Cicero serves to show that the relative position of words has no influence on the case con-

¹³⁴Cf. p. 26 of this paper.

¹³⁵For the influence of the poets in a general way in producing the literary language from the common speech cf. Wölfflin, *Phil.* 34-149. Cf. *Teuf.* I. pp. 250 and 411 and II. pp. 4 and 7.

struction. Since *similis*, the verb, where there is one, and the two objects compared are all concerned in the arrangement, the order varies very much, but the arrangements more frequently occurring are common to both genitive and dative.

Special treatment of the compounds of *similis* is not necessary. The tables, pages 29, 32, show that the compounds follow the construction of the simple adjective.

A glance at the table on page 31 will show how very rarely *similis* is used with other constructions than the genitive and the dative. Several of these constructions, as *similis ac si*, *et si*, *ut si*, *tamquam si*, and others, are found only once.

LIFE.

Thomas Madison Jones was born near Doe Hill, Highland Co., Va., August 4, 1860. He attended the public schools of his county for several years, but most of his early education is due to James W. Johnson, under whose care for nine months he received invaluable training. In 1885 he became a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in 1891 went to Randolph-Macon College as a student at the age of thirty-one. He graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1894, and the following year taught in Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City, Va. He was a graduate student of Latin, Greek and German at the Johns Hopkins University for the years 1895-1898, where it was his privilege to be under the instruction of Professors Warren, Smith, Gildersleeve, and Wood. He held a University scholarship in Latin in the last year of his residence and was recommended by the department of Latin for appointment to a fellowship for the following year. For the next two years, 1898-1900, he was Professor of Ancient Languages in Emory and Henry College, attended the University of Chicago in the summer of 1900, and since June, 1900, has been Professor of Greek in Randolph-Macon College.

